

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph on page 2, lines 3-14 with the following amended paragraph:

On the upper substrate [[10]] 1 provided with the scan electrode Y and the sustain electrode Z, an upper dielectric layer 6 and an MgO protective layer 7 are disposed. A lower dielectric layer 4 are formed on the lower substrate 2 provided with the address electrode X in such a manner to cover the address electrode X. Barrier ribs are formed vertically above the lower dielectric layer 4. A phosphorous material 5 is coated onto the surfaces of the lower dielectric layer 4 and the barrier ribs 3. An inactive mixture gas such as He+Xe, Ne+Xe or He+Ne+Xe is injected into a discharge space provided among the upper substrate 1, the lower substrate 2 and the barrier ribs 3.

Please replace the paragraph on page 6, line 3-page 7, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

However, the conventional PDP has a problem in that a discharge is generated accidentally from the upper non-display area 32 and the lower non-display area 33. Such a discharge is defined by "abnormal discharge". More specifically, if a discharge, such as an initialization discharge, address discharge or a sustain discharge, etc., occurs upon driving of the PDP, then space charges generated by such a discharge are accumulated onto dielectric layers of the upper non-display area 32 and the lower non-display area 33. For instance, as shown in Fig. 6, upon address discharge, a negative scanning pulse scan is sequentially applied to the scan electrodes Y1 to Yn to thereby move positive space charges 52 into the lower non-display area 33 and, at the same time, move negative space charges 51 into the upper non-display area 32. The space charges 51 and 52 having been moved into the non-display areas 32 and 33 in this manner are accumulated within the non-display areas 32 and 33 and onto the dielectric layers 4 and 6 covering the electrodes at the active area 31 adjacent to the non-display areas 32 and 33. If a wall voltage 61 of the discharge space raised by wall charges accumulated onto the non-display

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areas 32 and 33 and the active area 31 adjacent thereto becomes more than a voltage V_f enough to cause a discharge, then an abnormal discharge is generated accidentally within the non-display areas 32 and 33 and the active area 31 adjacent thereto. As shown in Fig. 8, such an abnormal discharge allows a visible light 71 generated from the non-display areas 32 and 33 and the upper/lower edge of the active area 31 adjacent thereto to be viewed by an observer. In the more serious case, due to such a normal discharge, the PDP cannot display a picture for several seconds and further damages the discharge cell. Also, the PDP has a problem in that its reliability is deteriorated due to a circuit break phenomenon caused by the abnormal discharge in which a very large current flows suddenly through a scan driving circuit mounted at the scan driver and an address driving circuit mounted at the address driver to burn each circuit chip. Such a normal discharge becomes more serious as the brightness or the resolution of the PDP is higher.

Please replace the paragraph on page 10, lines 27-28 with the following amended paragraph:

The PDP according to the first embodiment will be described in conjunction with Fig. [[1]] 2 to Fig. [[3]] 10 below.